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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. BOAK, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1874. NO. 151.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1874.

The Senate held a session to-night for the reading of bills first time.

In the House Mr. Newmyer read in place a bill preventing the resignation of members when charges are preferred; also for the prevention of corruption of members of the Legislature.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMERS.

LONDON, March 9.—The steamer Russia arrived at Queenstown to-day, and reports the passing of the steamship Wisconsin, Saturday last, with her machinery disabled and steaming slowly. The Wisconsin left New York for Liverpool on February 17.

The British steamship Andes, from New York for Cardiff, has been spoken at sea, disabled.

THE CLAIMANT'S COUNSEL HEARD FROM—CHARLES ORTON ACKNOWLEDGES HIS BROTHER.

LONDON, March 9.—Dr. Kneely, counsel of the Tichborne claimant, has published a card protesting against the language of the press and the conduct of the court towards his client. He protests particularly against what he styles "the one-sided use of the power of committal for contempt," which he declares is "unconstitutional and a revival of Star chamber proceedings." In conclusion, Dr. Kneely says: "The prosecution has succeeded in destroying the claimant, and now seeks to ruin his counsel."

Charles Orton has made a confession, which is published in the *Globe*, that the claimant is his own brother.

Later.—Dr. Kneely, the Tichborne claimant's counsel, has written a note apologizing for the violence of his letter of protest, published this morning, and declaring that he had no intention of reflecting on the judicial acts of the court.

DISPATCHES FROM WOLSELEY.

LONDON, March 9.—Dispatches to the War Office from General Wolseley say no means were left untried to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder. Of the thirty-four officers first sent to organize the expedition, four were killed, three died of fever and seven were wounded. Rains have commenced, and the streams and marshes are swollen, impeding the homeward march of the troops.

GREAT FIRE AT DUNDEE.

LONDON, March 10.—A jute spinning mill at Dundee was destroyed by fire last night. The glare of the conflagration alarmed the whole city, and a crowd of 20,000 people surrounded the burning edifice. The loss is estimated at $ 60,000, and seven hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

FREDERICK CHARLES TO TRAVEL.

A Berlin special to the *Daily News* announces that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia will make a tour of the world next summer. He goes eastward through Russia, Siberia and Japan to San Francisco, traverses the United States and returns to Berlin by the way of London.

THE QUEEN'S STATE DINNER.

LONDON, March 9.—A royal banquet was given at Windsor Castle this afternoon. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and bride, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Abascom, the members of the old and new governments and other distinguished persons were present, the total number of guests being one hundred and fifty.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, March 9.—The House of Commons to-day adopted motions to issue writs for the election of members in place of those who have entered the ministry, and adjourned till Thursday. It is intimated as possible, that the Queen may formally open Parliament in person on the 19th inst.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA.

LONDON, March 9.—The approaching University boat race begins to attract general attention. The Cambridge crew arrived at Putney to-day. The Oxford men will take up their quarters on the Thames early next week.

Germany.

STRONG MEASURES AGAINST THE CATHOLICS.

BERLIN, March 9.—The arrest of the Bishop of Treves last week caused much excitement among the Catholic population. It was followed to-day by the forcible closing of the seminary attached to the Bishop's see, in accordance with decrees of the courts and orders of the government. Large numbers of people gathered around the institution and tried to prevent the officers from doing their duty. A riot followed which threatened to become serious. Troops came to the relief of the authorities and quickly dispersed the mob. To night the city is reported quiet.

Hungary.

SERIOUS RIOT IN PESTH.

PESTH, March 9.—A riot broke out here to-day, and was not suppressed until the military, which was called out, had fired on the mob, killing four persons and wounding many. Several buildings were burnt by the rioters.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

VIENNA, March 9.—The Hungarian ministry has resigned, and the Emperor has accepted its resignation.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—The steamships Holsatia and Great Western, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The steamship Celtic, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 9.—Consols for money 92¼; for account 92¾. 5-20s, 1865, 109¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106¾. Erie 41¾. Erie preferred 65.

PARIS, March 9.—Rentes 44 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 88⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Cotton firm at 7⅝@8d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. American 8¾. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—red Western spring 10s 4d@10s 5d. Corn 37s 6d. Lard 43s 6d. Tallow 38s 3d. Turpentine 34s 6d@35s.

CRIMES.

Sentences of Offenders at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 9, 1874.

Young Arnold, who struck another boy named McClintock with a stone on the forehead and killed him, was to-day sent to the Reform Farm for three years. Henry Carroll, the freight car robber, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.

Sunday Row in Fort Wayne—Arrest for Forgery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 9, 1874.

A terrible row occurred Sunday afternoon, on Broadway. Wm. Hitchings was set upon by five or six men, who were in a saloon, and badly pounded. His face was smashed to a jelly.

Joseph S. France was arrested on Saturday night for forgery. He had sold notes on several parties which, upon examination, were found to be forgeries. He is now in jail.

Two Engineers Plead Guilty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, O., March 9, 1874.

Joseph Conner and Samuel Marchbank, who were indicted for cutting the telegraph wires east of here during the engineers' strike, in December last, to-day pleaded guilty.

CASUALTIES.

Three Men Drowned at Gallipolis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 6, 1874.

Three colored men named Coleman, Haines and Francis, were drowned while crossing the river here, last night, by the sinking of their skiff.

Woman Blown off a Bridge.

WHEELING, March 9.—A female, while crossing the railroad bridge at Bridgeport, Ohio, was blown off into the creek and drowned. Several persons noticed the accident, but could render no assistance. The body has not yet been found, nor has it been ascertained who the person was. No one is missing in the neighborhood, and it is thought she was a stranger.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,000,000.

The steamer Donan, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, having experienced heavy gales.

The funeral of ex-President Fillmore will take place on Thursday next. The city of Buffalo is draped in mourning, and the courts, Board of Trade, &c., have adjourned.

All the freight trains caught in the snow blockade on the Central Pacific have been abandoned for the present at Summit Valley. The snow is twenty-five feet deep on a level. One eastern-bound train is still at Alta, and a western-bound at Reno.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Steubenville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 9, 1874.

There is no abatement in the excitement over the women's temperance crusade. About two o'clock this afternoon the Women's Temperance League started out, their advance guard consisting of four squads, numbering about twenty each. Their appearance on the street caused a decided sensation, especially among the liquor dealers, many of whom hastily closed up and kept out of sight. Some of the saloon keepers, however, kept open and received the ladies politely and respectfully. The first saloon visited was that of John C. Butte. Mr. Butte being absent, his wife received the committee courteously, but declined to sign the pledge, giving as a reason that physicians frequently left prescriptions at the saloon, and ministers called there and requested beer to be left at their houses. Mrs. Butte also refused to have prayer offered up in the saloon, saying that the church was the place for prayer. At this point John Engle, another saloon keeper, who had not the courage to meet the ladies at his own place of business, entered and treated a crowd of men who were present, and made some insulting remarks. A by-stander stepped up and informed Engle that he was no gentleman and that he would have to shut his mouth or he would compel him to do so. Engle wilted. This is the only instance where the ladies were treated disrespectfully, and had Mr. Butte been present it would not have occurred. While the men are not disposed to interfere in the crusade, they are determined that their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters shall not be insulted. The saloon keepers generally disapprove of Engle's conduct, and say they will not permit any disorderly conduct while the ladies are in their saloons. Two liquor dealers have signed the pledge, and the ladies are highly elated at their first day's work. The first to surrender was Michael Goudy, who signed the pledge and proposes to pour his stock of liquor into the street to-morrow. The saloon keepers say Goudy wants to be the Van Pelt of Steubenville. The next to surrender was Joseph Brinkman, who keeps a bakery and confectionery, and sells a little beer only. Large crowds gathered at the different delegations through the streets. Everything was done quietly. Nearly all the business establishments were closed, and every body seemed to take great interest in the movement. The ladies are confident that they will be able to disprove the assertion that the crusade will end in a failure. Work to-morrow.

The saloon keepers say Goudy wants to be the Van Pelt of Steubenville. The next to surrender was Joseph Brinkman, who keeps a bakery and confectionery, and sells a little beer only. This afternoon, over a thousand men and noisy boys encompassed them. The street was blockaded by vehicles. When the women closed praying they began singing and were cheered and jeered. Multitudes pushed into the bar-room for beer. His business was great in the aggregate to-day. When the women went to a place drivers of beer wagons pushed through the female detachment, shouldering kegs of beer which was drank as fast as it could be delivered. Hadlick, Thibe, Clemens, Fisher and Becker Bros. seemed to be the special objects of attention, and some rude scenes were reported at all places. Billy Martin invited a band into his billiard room, ejected the men, locked the door, and politely informed the women they might sing and pray as long as they liked. After they concluded, he kindly invited them to come again. Then the crowd rushed in and drank enough to make up for lost time. Not one saloonist visited today exhibited signs of surrender. Some of them showed exasperation, and at one time a disturbance seemed imminent. The women are imperturbable, and appear to feel that they will not be disturbed. The impressions of such scenes wears off quick in the presence of a noisy rabble. Children rush through the streets shouting "Oh there's them temperance women!" Men salute each other with "Well, who are they going for now?" as if it was a good joke on the pale and agitated saloon keepers. Within three days five bars have closed in deference to public sentiment, without the women's intervention. Three of them were small; the other two were Obmer's depot stands. There were many intoxicated men in the streets. The day closed with a drunken fight, in which a policeman was badly banged with a billy and four or five men arrested. The excitement increases hourly, and apprehensions of disagreeable results are felt. The marching columns of women are surprisingly small, considering the great demonstrations at the prayer meeting and the large population. The work will be more vigorous to-morrow.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—The ladies held an all day meeting to-day for fasting and prayer. Seventy-five ladies, divided into four squads, visited twenty saloons to-day, among them those on West State street, where they were so grievously insulted last week. No signers were obtained to the dealer's pledge. The ladies also visited the business colleges. At one college the Principal signed the pledge and invited his pupils to do so. Many signatures to the citizen's pledge were obtained here. At another college the Principal refused to sign himself, but most of his scholars signed. At the ladies' meeting Mrs. Desellem, President of the crusade and one of the most active workers of the Ladies' League, said she was not in the least discouraged at the progress thus far made; for, while no dealers had yet surrendered, she was supported in her labor by the knowledge that the ladies are having a good influence on the community generally, and spreading the gospel among people whom the churches have failed to reach; and if the Lord was willing that saloons should not close for two months or more, she was willing to say amen, and keep at work on the streets until all the work is accomplished.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Rev. Drs. Bowdish and Steele led a band of women to Sands's distillery, in Harlem, yesterday. The building is a long, rickety, tumble-down looking affair, bearing the sign of "The Old Distillery. Drinks at Retail for Wholesale Prices." Before the crusaders reached the distillery over a thousand men had gathered, and the door steps and windows of every house were crowded. Arriving at their destination, Dr. Bowdish informed the people that Sands had offered the use of his place for a prayer meeting, but the authorities having pronounced the building unsafe, it had been deemed best to hold their meeting in the open air. Accordingly, over three thousand persons met, in the damp and snow, and listened to addresses and prayers, and the singing of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," &c.

A number of gentlemen, accompanied by a few women, met last evening on the stage of Harry Hill's Variety Theater, and held a temperance meeting. After singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus's Name," and prayer, addresses were made, including one by Brick Pomeroy. The meeting was thoroughly cosmopolitan, but the crowd remained and called for speeches on the other side of the question, which were given, to noisy auditors. The affair as a whole was not satisfactory. Daily temperance meetings will be held this week in some of the Methodist churches of Brooklyn, and last evening the Rev. Mr. Kendrick delivered a lecture, the object of which was to win the women of his congregation to act as co-laborers in the cause of the temperance reform.

New York, March 9.—A meeting of clergymen of different denominations was held this afternoon in Association Hall, for the purpose of taking such steps as might be necessary for the promotion of the temperance cause. There was a large attendance. Rev. Dr. Prime presided. Rev. Dr. Steel offered a series of resolutions rejoicing in the successful efforts of women in the movement, recommending the holding of church temperance prayer meetings and also the formation of general woman's temperance prayer meetings. These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Dr. Hall and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby also offered resolutions, but no action was taken. Rev. Dr. Crosby wished to know if they were here to indorse the action of the national temperance movement, or were they here to find a new plan of working. He was informed that this meeting was not under the auspices of any particular organization, but was composed of clergymen who favored the meeting to adopt measures by which drunkenness should be punished as a crime and dram shops shut up. Dr. Hall counseled that they should proceed upon their own line, not indorsing any movement, but at the same time not disclaiming against the efforts of their brothers throughout the land. Rev. Dr. Hepworth moved that a committee on resolution be appointed, to whom all suggestions be referred, and to report at an adjourned meeting. This resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday next at the same place.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The police this morning entered complaint against twenty taverns, which kept their side doors open yesterday in spite of orders to the contrary. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the proprietors.

Omaha.

OMAHA, March 9.—An immense meeting in the cause of temperance was held in the Second Presbyterian church of this city last evening. The audience filled the church to overflowing. A second meeting was organized in the basement. Hundreds were turned away unable to get into the building. A committee was appointed to circulate petitions to the City Council to raise the liquor venders' license to one hundred dollars per month. The meetings are to be kept up this week. Aid from abroad has been telegraphed for.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1874.

GRADING GRAIN FREIGHTS.

Communications have been received by the Produce Exchange from the freight agents of the New York Central, Hudson River and Erie Railroads in reply to a resolution passed by the Exchange relating to the grading of grain freights. The agents invite a conference, and offer suggestions which they hope will be of use in considering the question. The agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad visited the Exchange on Saturday and had a talk with the leading merchants, tending to greater traffic facilities.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK CLAIM.

Justice Donohue to-day granted a mandamus ordering the Board of Apportionment to issue bonds for the payment of the claim of the Tenth National bank against the city for $252,000.

CASE OF SUPERVISOR HAWLEY.

Judge Benedict, of Brooklyn, denied the motion for the discharge of Supervisor Hawley on his own recognizance, and the trial was fixed for the 28th inst.

WILLIAM, OF GERMANY, TO LORD RUSSELL.

The foreign papers of February 25, contain the following letter, received by Lord Russell, from the German Emperor:

BERLIN, February 18, 1874.

DEAR LORD RUSSELL: I have received your letter of January 28, with the resolutions of the great meeting in London, and with my ambassador's report of the proceedings. I thank you sincerely for this communication and for the accompanying expression of your personal good will. It is incumbent on me to be the leader of my people in a struggle maintained through centuries past by German emperors of earlier days against a power, the dominion of which has in no country of the world been found compatible with the freedom and welfare of nations—a power which, if victorious in our days, would imperil, not in Germany alone, the blessings of the Reformation, liberty of conscience and the authority of law. I accept the battle thus imposed upon me in the fulfilment of my kingly duties, and in firm reliance on God, whose help we look for victory; but also in a spirit of regard for the creed of others, and of the evangelical forbearance which has been stamped by my forefathers on the laws and administration of my States. The latest measures of my government do not infringe upon the Romish Church or the free exercise of their religion by her votaries. They only give to the independence of the legislation of the country some of the guarantees long possessed by other countries, and formerly possessed by Prussia, without being held by the Romish Church incompatible with the free exercise of her religion. I was sure, and I rejoiced at the proof afforded me by your letter, that the sympathies of the people of England would not fail me in this struggle—the people of England to whom my people and my royal house are bound by the remembrance of many a past and memorable struggle, maintained in the common-sense days of William of Orange. I beg that you will communicate this letter, with my hearty thanks, to the gentlemen who signed the resolutions.

And I remain yours, sincerely,

(Signed) WILHELM.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, winds diminishing to fresh and gentle, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather; the winds over the latter veering to northeasterly.

The Indian Country.

OMAHA, March 9.—It is reported that runners from hostile Indian camps have appeared at the agency near Fort Sully and want permission to trade for ammunition. The agent has prohibited the sale thereof. Hon. T. H. Smith, Bishop Hare and Rev. Hinman leave Fort Russell for Whetstone and Red Cloud agencies to-morrow. Indians in war costumes were seen on Rawhide creek, only twenty miles from Fort Laramie, on the night of the 7th.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH.

Adjournment of Congress and the Supreme Court.

Pension to the Widow of a Defender of the Country.

Chorpenning Claim Presented with Renewed Vigor.

Jeremiah S. Black the Paid Advocate of the Claimant.

Wall's Station Postoffice.

Interests of the People Long Neglected.

Sermon on Confession and Absolution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

Death of Mr. Fillmore.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day, in honor of the death of ex-President Fillmore, on motion of Attorney General Williams. Mr. Fillmore was admitted as a counselor of the court in January, 1834, though he never argued a case. The official announcement of the death has been made by the President, and suitable tokens of respect will be observed.

Expenses of Indian Outbreaks.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have resolved that the general government is not responsible for the payment of the expenses incurred by States or Territories in suppressing Indian outbreaks, unless sanctioned by the proper authorities, or after an appeal for national aid has been made and granted.

A Deserving Pensioner.

The Committee on Pensions has decided to grant a pension to the widow of David Bailey, of the 13th West Virginia volunteers. His death occurred while returning from an election at which some rebel sentiments were uttered, for which he replied. The committee say that though he was not killed in battle, he died while defending the honor of the government.

The Chorpenning Claim.

Ex-Attorney General Black appeared before the Supreme Judiciary Committee to-day, on behalf of Chorpenning, the claimant of four hundred and forty-three thousand dollars for mail service performed between Utah and California, some years ago. The amount was ordered paid by the Postmaster General at the time, but Congress passed a resolution suspending payment till an investigation could be made, but which has hitherto never been granted. The Judge stated to the committee that he had evidence conclusive to thoroughly substantiate the validity of the claim. The committee will give the subject another hearing.

Wall's Station Postoffice.

The application for a new postoffice at Wall's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Turtle Creek and Cavetsville, will be granted if the department can ever get a sight of the member supposed to represent the Pittsburgh district. The application for the residents was made nine months ago, and the interrogatories sent to the citizens were filled out and returned, and are entirely satisfactory, but the papers have been mislaid to remain unattended to, for the reason above stated. Mr. Dempsey having resigned the postmastership at Monroeville, Geo. W. Warner will, by the present appearances, be appointed his successor.

Confession and Absolution.

Rev. M. Jackson, of St. Paul's Episcopal church (Ritualistic), in reply to Bishop Pinckney on private confession and absolution, last evening, from John xx. 23, said that in the Scriptures, the writings of the early fathers, the English Reformers and the prayer-book, united in according to the priest the authority to convey God's pardon to the penitent, after a true and hearty confession of his sins, and advised the laity to avail themselves of the blessing whenever they felt the need of it, and to value it as one of the precious privileges which the good Providence of God has preserved in His church. This is characterized by churchmen as rebellion against the authority of the church and the introduction of Popish practices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

EXECUTIVE ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The following was issued this morning from the Executive Mansion:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

It is with deep regret that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, New York, last evening. The long continued public services and eminent purity of character of the deceased ex-President will be remembered beyond the days of mourning in which the nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is furthermore ordered that the Army and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the customs receipts for the week ending February 28: New York, 2,017,963; Boston, $311,929; Philadelphia, $151,882; Baltimore, $140,196.

KELLOGG AGAINST WARMOUTH.

The Supreme Court has refused the petition for an appeal in the case of Geo. Kellogg, of Louisiana, against H. C. Warmouth, on the ground that the record does not show a final decree.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

Erie has Gerald Massey and Buffalo Bill this week—a queer mixture.

Cows in the park are the signs by which Erieans know that spring has come.

One hundred and twenty-five conversions in the Cochranton, Crawford county, M. E. church this winter.

An Erie boy of ten years went rafting in a cellar full of water, and just missed giving the coroner a job.

Seth Green receives $2,000 from the State of Pennsylvania, for the right to use his patent shad-hatching boxes for three years.

"The causeless suspicion of a jealous husband," it is now said, is the only foundation for Erie's scandal case in high life. 'Tis often thus.

The proposed Wyoming and Sullivan Railroad will be thirty-four miles in length, and will traverse the wildest section of northern Pennsylvania.

A lumberman on Lansbaugh Run, Cameron county, cut his throat, the other day, while laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu. It is thought he will recover.

The Second Adventists began a series of meetings in Port Providence, Montgomery county, last Monday evening, to continue through a space of two weeks.

Sarah Jane Vasbinder, of Washington township, Jefferson county, is in jail at Brookville, on a charge of infanticide. She broke her infant's neck, shortly after its birth.

A little child of Mr. George Truman, of Brookville, was probably fatally scalded, a few days ago. The stove fell down, upsetting a kettle of boiling water over the little one.

John Kenan fell from the top of the hoist in the furnace at Minersville, Schuylkill county, a distance of fifty-five feet, striking on his back on a log. The physicians say his back is broken.

The Walton Manufacturing Company of Erie have made propositions to the business men of Girard looking to the establishment in that village of works for making its patent wrench.

The Rev. Mr. Huidekoper offers to donate a fine piece of property to Meadville for park purposes, on condition that the city will put a substantial iron fence around it and keep it in good order.

Stephen A. Douglas Shafer, a boy of twelve years, discovered a fire in the residence of the Rev. A. E. Taylor, at Sinnemahoning, and procuring water, extinguished the flames. Good little boy.

Austin Groves, of East Conemaugh, who deserted his wife and eloped with a Pittsburgh soiled dove, some weeks ago, has been arrested in Lancaster, and will be brought to Cambria county for trial.

It is understood that the Allentown Rolling Mill Company has the contract for furnishing the Lehigh Valley Railroad with seven thousand tons of rails, to lay a single track on the extension to New York.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Steamer Pennsylvania in a Hurricane.

The Captain, Two Officers and Two Sailors Lost.

Boats and Deck Houses Washed Away.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, reports having met a violent hurricane on the 27th inst., at midnight. The sea carried away the bridge on which were Captain Bradburn and the first and second officers and two sailors, who were all washed overboard and lost. The fourth officer had a leg broken. The ship's hull and machinery were not injured, but she lost her boats and deck houses. Captain Bradburn belonged to Baltimore, and the other officers were from England.

After the loss of the officers, a consultation was held, and it was agreed that a steerage passenger named Brady, (formerly third mate of the ill-fated Atlantic, who, it will be remembered, swam ashore and secured a line from the Atlantic, thereby being the means of saving a number of lives), should take charge of the ship, and it was through his management that the vessel was brought to this port. This was to have been the last voyage of Captain Bradburn to this city, it having been arranged to have him act as Port Warden at Liverpool.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his prayer, besought Divine Providence that we, when Satan and his angels are loose over all the land, no true man might become disheartened or found faltering at his post, and the Almighty God would guard the nation with His flaming sword of truth.

Mr. PENTON said that intelligence of the death of ex-President Fillmore had been received, and, though it might not be the time now make suitable remarks, he thought it appropriate that the Senate should adjourn in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired what precedent there was for such action, and, though he was willing to follow any established precedent, he declared he did not think the example was a wise one. He entertained every respect for ex-President Fillmore and his public services, and would yield to no one in doing honor to his memory.

The CHAIR said the Senate adjourned upon the death of ex-President Buchanan.

Mr. ANTHONY said Congress adjourned upon the death of General Washington, and it was upon that occasion that the phrase "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was uttered.

Mr. Fenton's motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. It consisted of two collects from the Episcopal Church service and the Lord's Prayer.

Under the call of the States, bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. HALBUT—Joint resolutions of the Legislature for a law against unjust charges and discriminations by railroad companies.

By Mr. PORT (by request)—Authorizing the issue of interest bearing treasury notes for payment for forts of internal improvement.

The States having been called through, Mr. DAWES announced the death of ex-President Fillmore, and intimations was had that this and such exalted positions in public and in private life, should be the duty of the House to arrest its further proceedings and take some proper notice of such event.

Mr. COX moved the following resolutions:

The House having received with becoming sensibility and profound regret the intelligence of the death of Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th inst., does hereby resolve:

First, That the members of this House, of which he was a distinguished member and leader, while in honoring the purity of his private character, the probity, ability and patriotic motives which illustrated his public career in the grace and dignity which marked the retirement of the latter years of his life.

Second, That as a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman, whose death in the ripeness in age has aroused the attention of the nation, the Speaker of the House is requested and authorized to appoint a committee of seven members to attend the funeral of ex-President Fillmore on behalf of the House, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. WOOD, COX and MAYNARD spoke of the private character and public services of Mr. Fillmore. The resolutions were agreed to and the committee appointed. The committee consists of Messrs. COX, Dawes, Maynard, Tyner, Wheeler, Wells and Duncheil.

The House then adjourned.

OHIO NEWS.

East Liverpool is discussing $50,000 water works.

Two thousand school children of Springfield have signed the pledge.

Londonville is to to have a new town hall this spring, forty-five by seventy-five feet.

Van Wert county is making an effort to organize an insurance company of its own.

The trades unionists of Cleveland will soon start a daily paper to advocate their views.

Tiffin has not one vacant house, and the *Star* says five hundred could be let as fast as they are built.

Coal has been discovered three miles southwest of Londonville. It burns well, throwing out a tremendous heat, and seems to be abundant.

Mrs. Louis Loebhorm, of Dayton, has been appointed photographer of one of the parties to be sent out from this country to observe the transit of Venus.

Stephen Hood, the negro at Cleveland who murdered his step-son, has given up all hopes of life, unless his colored friends succeed in getting his sentence commuted.

The Ironton Board of Trade has appointed a committee to prepare for exhibition at the Centennial specimens of the mineral and other resources of that city and county.

Within the corporate limits of Ashland there are ninety-five men who have passed the age of sixty. Fourteen are over seventy and one over eighty—Mr. Francis Graham.

The roof of the gas house at Oberlin was blown off and carried some twelve feet from the house by an explosion Friday. No one was injured, and the fire was extinguished.

Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, is to be gutted from the roof to the ground floor, remodeled and converted into the largest theater in the United States. It will seat 2,200 people when completed.

A one-armed Clevelander was robbed of eighty dollars, in Columbus, by a notorious rascal named Schlaffel, well known to the police and who succeeded in getting away with his booty.

Elections for Warden and Chaplain of the penitentiary were held on Wednesday, resulting in the re-election of the present incumbents—Colonel Richmond Burr, Warden, and Rev. Newton, Chaplain.

J. J. Cothran, of Napoleon, C. Woodward and Curtis Couch, of Liberty township, Henry county, were recently ejected from the cars by a conductor, for refusing to pay a fine of ten cents over their fares for not procuring tickets before getting on the cars. Litigation is expected.

Rowland, the runaway Treasurer of Richland county, has written to a lawyer in Columbus that if his bondsmen, and others, will agree not to commence criminal proceedings against him, he will return and pay over the money he had stolen. It is not known to the general public where he is concealed, but it is supposed he is in Canada.

A Toledo gentleman informs the editor of the Dayton *Journal* that there are 658 bar rooms in Lucas county, of which 600 are in Toledo. The population of Lucas county is 32,603, of which 31,584 are in Toledo. According to the above figures Toledo has a bar room for each fifty-three inhabitants. This is the most excessive exhibit in Ohio.

A Mr. Hinde, living four miles from Sandusky, is very unfortunate. His new residence burned on last Monday morning. A year ago a similar misfortune befel him. His house, just completed, but not yet occupied, was destroyed by fire. Both fires are believed to have been the work of an incendiary. "Fire fiend" is allowable in this connection so far as the incendiary is concerned.

A Marietta social organization, the Delta Upsilon Society, elected the Grand Duke Alexis an honorary member during his sojourn in the country, a couple of years ago, and due notice of the fact transmitted to him. Week before last the Chapter received, through the Russian Consul at New York, a package of sixteen books, six in the Russian language, and a complimentary letter from a high official in St. Petersburg. The young folk feel highly elated.

Mrs. Mary Sullivan, mother of William, Edward and Michael Sullivan, late of this city, died at the residence of Mrs. William Sullivan, on Friday evening last, aged about 107 years. Mrs. Sullivan was born in the county of Cork, Ireland, about the year 1767, and came to this country, and to this city about the year 1858 where she has since lived. Until within about two years past, her mind has been remarkably retentive, and she has been able to relate many thrilling incidents of the troubious times through which Ireland passed during her childhood, carrying us back nearly a century, to the time when the patriots made a desperate and noble fight to free the Green Isle from her English oppressor. Her funeral took place on Sunday last, services being held at St. Mary's church, and was very largely attended by our citizens. She was undoubtedly the oldest person in our county.—*Tiffin Advertiser.*

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c. Depot 69 New street, N. Y. d&w

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Annual Report.

The Receipts and Expenditures for 1873—Balance on Hand—The City Debt—Balance Outstanding—The Sinking Fund.

In Councils yesterday, the annual report of the City Controller, Mr. Snodgrass, was presented and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. It is full of valuable information for tax payers, and will repay a careful perusal. We give below some extracts of particular interest:

THE REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.

I have the honor herewith to present the annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1874. The total receipts including the balance in the Treasury February 1st, 1873, and the sale of water extension and bonds and Penn avenue

Interest bonds were	$2,688,253 31
Disbursements including bonds named	2,934,044 69
Balance in municipal sinking fund	$754,983 85 4,479 32
Balance in Treasury February 1st, 1874	$759,359 17
The estimates exceeded receipts	105,490 70
The total liabilities at the time of consolidation 1867 was $6,975,666 64.	
Present debt	$7,407,306 15
Less balance in sinking fund.	
Compromise commissioners sinking fund (compromise bonds)	$196,000 00
Special sinking fund	16,642 15
Municipal sinking fund	4,479 32
	$ 215,173 65
Showing present actual debt	$7,192,188 47

The increase of our indebtedness has been caused by four items: the erection of the new water works. The bonds issued under the Penn avenue improvement act amount to $2,134,000. Although reported here, this is not properly a debt of the city. The city runs her creek, and is thereby responsible for that portion. Hence this entire amount is secured by first liens upon the property against which they are made.

The Compromise Commissioner's Sinking Fund created by act of Assembly for the retiring of Compromise railroad bonds, has been conducted with such success as to insure the object for which it was created by the time the bonds mature, and without any further effort on the part of taxpayers. The CONTROLLER refers to the credit of the city as shown by the prompt investments by capitalists throughout the country. He urges economy in the matter of expenditures in order to avoid any further increase in the public debt.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Following is a summary of the receipts for the year:

Markets	$ 49,330 47
Passenger railways	5,299 11
Wharfage	4,898 13
Wharves	15,574 47
Mayor and Aldermen	44,879 42
Interest	4,479 32
Water Extension bonds	1,696,916 25
Street improvements and money refunded	114,119 69
Taxes and water rents	799,733 08
Sundry other sources	134,595 90
Vehicle license	20,901 37
Streets, &c., under Penn Avenue act	20,462 92
Streets and sewers, under 50 per cent. ordinance	91,926 39
Streets and sewers on South Side	49,014 74
Fire Department loan bonds	200,000 00
Balance, February 1st, 1873	44,264 76
	$3,608,963 51

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874.

THE *Post* appears to be suffering from a bad attack of intellectual atrophy.

COLLECTOR SWEENY, of Boston, will assume the duties of his new office to-day, on which date the seventh year of Collector RUSSELL'S service expires. Let us have peace.

FERNANDO WOOD—knight of the itching palm—has made a speech in Congress in favor of "retrenchment." This model reformer is one of the original back-paysters, and was the choice of the Democratic members for Speaker of the House.

THE *Post* thinks the editorials of this paper can only be properly appreciated and understood "when studied in the dark"—and we confess that some of them have been written with special reference to the cimmerian darkness in which our neighbor ordinarily gropes.

MINNESOTA estimates her total crop of wheat for last year at twenty-eight million bushels; of which, excluding the amount used and needed for bread and seed, about six million bushels in wheat and flour are still held for shipment in the State. This is prosperity in grain.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* speaks of SUMNER as "that hopelessly inflated Senator." The terrible state of expansion into which the Massachusetts Senator has been worked up, should be a warning to Ben in his mint. The bullion in his reserve fund is not a tithe of his outstanding currency. He is bound to break.

THE *Post* complains that we are addicted to misinterpreting its opinions and misrepresenting its utterances. Will our contemporary be specific? Does it refer to our prompt scolding of its recent astounding imbecilities concerning the political affairs of its Ku-Klux friends down in Louisiana?

THE *Chicago Tribune* of Sunday publishes a list of the insurance companies of that city that were ruined by the fire; from which it appears that the number of these companies that have been adjudicated bankrupt is eleven, and the percentage of prospective dividends doubtful in nearly every case except one which is expected to settle with its creditors in full.

THE total imports at the port of New York for last week, exclusive of specie, amounted to $8,643,643, against $9,243,893 for the corresponding week in 1873. The imports since the first of January reach $70,462,901, against $81,100,132 for the corresponding period of last year. The dry goods imports continue to show a marked decrease, being for the week $2,334,621, against $4,033,514 last year, and $3,878,571 in 1872.

THE settlers of the treeless districts in Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota need no longer complain of a lack of fuel. An immense mine of cannel coal, reported to be fully equal to the best cannel coal of this State, has recently been discovered in the western portion of Iowa. The vein is said to extend for miles. This discovery should give a marked impetus to manufacturing enterprises in that hitherto comparatively fuelless region.

AT THE municipal election in Rochester, New York, last week, the Ward Inspectors, Messrs. JONES and MANAN, who were made famous by being prosecuted for registering and receiving the votes of Miss ANTHONY and others, were re-elected inspectors by a large majority. These gentlemen who, it will be remembered, were imprisoned for non-payment of the fines imposed on them, were pardoned by President GRANT a few days prior to the election.

THURLOW WEED and the other Eastern gentlemen who object to a large appropriation to the Centennial, want to have a big time in 1876, but they do not want it to cost anything. They remind us of the niggardly religionist who boasted that he had enjoyed religion for a quarter of a century and it had not cost him a cent. "God bless your stingy soul!" said his pastor; and in applying that prayer to the gentlemen alluded to we may be excused for adding a fervent "Amen!"

THE New York *Bulletin*, of Monday, publishes a tabular exhibit of the earnings of seventeen of the principal railroads of the country for the month of February, as compared with the corresponding month last year. Of these seventeen roads there are but six which show an increase; namely—Atlantic and Great Western, $10,047; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota, $367; Chicago and Northwestern, $137,772; Erie, $79,294; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, $38,963; Milwaukee and St. Paul, $225,784; and St. Louis and Iron Mountain, $15,824. The total earnings of these roads for the month foot up $6,900,899, against $7,209,912 last year, showing a decrease of $309,013. The total earnings since the first of January amount to $15,321,309, against $14,993,778 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase over 1873 of $1,237,524. The main cause of the general falling off in the gross receipts, as compared with the same month last year, is attributed to the prevalent depression in business; but aside from this, roads in the far West have been obliged to withdraw considerable rolling stock, in consequence of the road-beds having been seriously injured by the heavy rains and thawing snow.

THE Texas Senate has voted down the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention in order to get rid of the organic law adopted by the people of that State under the Reconstruction acts and amendments. The House passed the bill by a majority of one. The principal cause of the defeat of the movement seems to have been that its success would have necessitated a new election for State officers and Legislature. The Democratic press of the State, however, is extremely bitter upon the Legislature for failing to carry out the revolutionary designs of the platform as laid down. This body, nevertheless, seems to be doing what it can to anarchize the State. They are preparing impeachment cases against most of the District Judges appointed by the former administration. Eight Judges are now before them upon trivial and false charges, their main offense being their political leaning toward the Republican party and this high-handed business of dragging down the judiciary in order to inaugurate rebel Ku-Klux courts, pledged to enforce the retaliatory legislation they propose to pass, ought to arouse the attention of the people in the whole country. The judges arraigned are from districts peculiarly noted for their rebellious character and for the oppression of the laboring class, the colored people. These precious Democratic "Reformers" who, during the canvass, put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, are evidently determined that their master shall have no legitimate cause to complain of their lack of zeal.

WE do not believe that the proposition, which appears to be entertained by some Congressmen, to supersede the postal-car system by the pouch mode of transporting mails on the main railroad lines of the country, is based on true economy. To extend the system of exchange by direct pouches to all postoffices in the United States, regardless of their size, revenue, or importance, is obviously impracticable. If the railway postoffice system was abandoned, it would be necessary to select certain postoffices at the termini and junctions of railroads, for distributing postoffices, between which the offices would exchange with each other and with these distributing offices, sending to them all mail for points beyond, and any decrease of expense by taking off the postal-cars would be more than counterbalanced by the greatly increased number of pouches made necessary by this system, while the weight of mails would also be considerably increased, making the compensation to railroads larger. Moreover, under the system of the interchange of pouches, mails could not be forwarded by the fast express trains as now. The total number of pouches now in use throughout the country is stated by the Postmaster General to be less than 150,000, and 100,000 pouches would hardly, under such a system, give Pennsylvania alone the mail facilities now enjoyed. Mr. CRESWELL considers the railway postoffice system to be the outgrowth of necessity, and the result of years of study and practical experience in this and trans-Atlantic countries, and he is probably right.

NEW HAMPSHIRE leads off in the political contests of the year by holding its general election to-day. Three lists of candidates for State offices are in the field, the third being the ticket of the Temperance party, which last year polled a little over a thousand votes. The cause of Temperance has played a somewhat curious part during the present campaign in that State. The so-called Prohibition party through its platform denounced in unmeasured language both the other parties for their attitude on the liquor question, and asked for support on the ground that they believed in the thorough and impartial execution of the Prohibitory law. The Republican party is pledged by its platform to the maintenance of the law, the matter of its execution being left with the people, and the Democratic party are squarely pledged to a repeal of the Prohibitory law and the substitution of a License law. Thus it will be seen that the fight on this question has been a triangular one. The importance of the Prohibition party is due to the fact that the other organizations are so evenly divided that any movement that can secure 2,000 or 3,000 votes carries with it the balance of power. The Prohibitionists have taken advantage of this state of things, and they keep up a complete party organization, and nominate candidates for all offices, from the lowest local placeman to Governor of the State. The Prohibitionists will probably increase their vote somewhat, while the Republicans will probably gain as many Democratic Prohibitionists as they will lose license Republicans, and hence the agitation of the question will not be likely to sensibly affect the vote of either of the leading parties, both of which claim the State, although neither is very confident in asserting the claim. The vote last year was as follows, for Governor:

Ezekiel A. Straw, Republican	34,023
James A. Weston, Democrat	32,016
Samuel K. Mason, Liberal	630
John Buckmar, Temperance	1,030
Straw's plurality	2,007
Straw's majority	248

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

French Republicans on both sides of the water seem to be growing ever more confident that monarchy cannot be re-established in France. This is the belief of M. THIERS, who, in a letter lately published, declares that "experience has given him the conviction that the republic is in France the only government possible." Evidently not a little of the intense enthusiasm with which the late President is regarded by his compatriots of the middle class is the result of his republicanism. Of course they reverence him for his patriotic services, and especially for the wisdom which he displayed in the management of foreign affairs during the German occupation, but the claims upon their affection and regard thus established have been increased many fold by his surrender of royalist convictions and his refusal to co-operate with old friends in reviving the monarchy. His popularity thus rests on the devotion of a great body of the French people to the principle of equality. They would add liberty also, but their repugnance to inequality is much more clearly defined than is their theory of liberty. They do not object much to a strong or even a paternal government, provided its head be not a king. Probably they know that a French king, of whatever blood and with whatever principles or promises he may begin to reign, inevitably, under the influences which surround him, assumes the prerogatives and the character which rendered the Bourbons odious. President MACMAHON may sternly interfere with the freedom of the press or perform almost any other despotic act, and still call himself President of the republic without exciting general derision. If told that the government capable of such measures is a mere semblance of a republic, or a republic only in name, the Frenchman replies that the charge has some justice, but that the nominal republic may not be disdained. Though not a model republic, not even entirely a republic, it is, he says, still less a monarchy. It does not present the hateful old form with its perpetual tendency to restore all the detestable and intolerable abuses which the Revolution abolished. Whatever acts of oppression it may be guilty of, it does not rest upon or recognize the hereditary principle, and may therefore be a school preparing for—for a real republic.

These are the views and hopes of sincere, rational French republicans at the present time. And they appeal to the history of the United States for support and consolation. Thus, they find that the American republic was not perfect in the beginning and is still far from perfect. It was burdened and stained with slavery, which a period of eighty-eight years ending in bloody civil war was necessary to get rid of. Indeed, looking at the many vices and deformities inconsistent with sound republicanism which still adhere to American institutions, French republicans venture to hope that in less time than it has taken the United States their republic will have attained the present American standard of republican perfection.

In the meantime President MACMAHON finds himself in a position which can hardly seem to him either agreeable or assured. After a period of comparative calmness, if not repose, the various political parties have resumed activity and are unmistakably preparing to carry on their struggle for supremacy as vigorously as ever. The Legitimists make no secret of the purpose and hopes with which they agreed with their antagonists in making MACMAHON President for seven years. They considered him as a mere *locum tenens*, bound, and presumably ready to surrender the high office whenever the time might arrive for putting Count CHAMBORD on the throne of his ancestors. The Orleanists also, at least a majority of them, seem to have voted for MACMAHON with similar views, hoping, perhaps long before the expiration of the *Septennat*, for an opportunity to instate the Duke of Aumale as king of France. The Bonapartists have also suddenly become lively in anticipation of the majority of the Prince Imperial, which will be attained on the 16th of the present month, when he will be eight een years old and of age, according to the laws recognized in royal families. The event is to be celebrated with great pomp at Chiselhurst, and the proper functionary has addressed a circular to the prominent members of the party, calling on them to make a pilgrimage to the Prince's residence on the occasion, "as a sign of gratitude for the past and as a sign of confidence in the future." M. ROUHER also, the accredited chief of the party, lately declared his conviction that only two forms of government are possible in France, which must be either imperialist or republican. Moreover Prince NAPOLEON recently issued a manifesto in which he announced himself hostile to the present government and, in fact, to every government not directly established by the people in the exercise of universal suffrage.

The effect of these and various other displays of partisan activity has been to convince President MACMAHON, if he doubted about it before, that the attempt to re-establish monarchy would result in civil war. In other words, his experience in the Presidential office seems to have brought him into agreement with a majority of the members of the united boroughs of Monmouth, Newport and Usk, as a Conservative. The parents of Mr. Cordes were both South Carolinians.

Mrs. Ward, of Greenville, Tenn., is the proprietress of the only saloon in that town which has not succumbed to the temperance movement, and she says that she would not stop the liquor traffic, even if the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., should come over and insist on her so doing.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* don't see how Anna Dickinson's throat can be so sore as to compel her to cancel her engagement in that city, and yet is in such a condition as to permit of her lecturing in St. Louis. It is a patent gullet Anna has, and she has sold a half interest in it to Nelson, and they control it.

Miss Clara E. Plimpton, of Boston, received a diploma at the commencement of the Ophthalmic Hospital in New York city last week, the President stating that she was the only woman who ever received a diploma from that hospital, and the only one in the United States who possessed a diploma for their specialties.

After the present visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and his young Russian bride to the Queen is over, they will go to London and reside at Buckingham Palace, until Clarence House is ready for occupancy in May. The inhabitants of many of the cities and towns of Scotland and England are preparing wedding presents for the Duke and Duchess. The ladies of Edinburgh are getting ready one of great beauty and value—a very large album of elegant design, containing fifty views of places of interest in the city of Edinburgh and vicinity, painted to order by rich emulsed artists as Sir Noel Paton, Millais, and others. A season of unusual brilliancy is looked forward to in London the coming spring.

It has been freely stated unauthoritatively in many newspapers that General Schenck had resigned, or would not return again as Minister to England. Neither is correct, as the fact is that Minister Schenck has actually engaged his berth on the Abyssinia, to go back to England in her next May. His present visit is merely a long-looked for furlough, which the present state of affairs in Great Britain, pending the settlement of the political complications attending the formation of a new Cabinet, enables him to take. He had often applied for it before, as his private affairs in Ohio needed his personal supervision. Their arrangement now is the main object of his visit, and will occupy the most of his time after he has been to Washington.

Medical Dictionary.

Dr. Robley Dunglison's Dictionary of Medical Science has always been regarded by the profession as a useful book, in spite of some defects in arrangement and details. It has, however, been in use forty or more years, during which period the science of medicine and all the subsidiary sciences have been advanced with great rapidity. At the steadily growing of the author's death, he had begun a very careful and thorough revision of the work, and the author's son, Dr. R. J. Dunglison, has recently revised it throughout, incorporating the results of his father's labors, and besides bringing the dictionary completely up with the science of the age. The new edition, lately issued by Henry C. Lea, the well known publisher, includes more than six thousand subjects and terms not embraced in former editions, and it contains additional matter equivalent to a hundred and sixty pages of the volume with which physicians are so familiar. The typographical arrangement has also been improved so as to facilitate reference. A book of so well established a reputation needs no words of commendation.

"CHEAP" TRANSPORTATION.

It would be a great blessing if people could always learn to say what they really mean. The Grangers of Iowa have been ringing the changes on "cheap" transportation so long, and making that the supreme issue with so much pertinacity, that we had come to the conclusion that they really meant what they said; yet here is a bill which has just passed the Iowa House of Representatives, by a vote of 92 to 4, fixing the rates of transportation, which seem to us to be anything but "cheap." The bill arranges railroads in three classes. On the railroads of the first class the rates of passenger fare are to be three cents per mile, on the second class three and one-half cents, and on the third four cents. If these rates are "cheap" we would be glad to know what rates they consider dear outrages. In this part of the world, either of the three would be considered dear; most certainly none of them would be thought cheap. The Pennsylvania Road sells commutation tickets at two cents a mile, good for fifty trips; and mileage tickets are sold on our Western roads, good for one thousand miles, at two and one-half cents a mile, while the regular rates in no case exceed three cents a mile. The minimum price fixed in this Iowa law, is the maximum rate here, and that, too, without competition.

The use of terms which are merely relative, and do not convey an absolute meaning, are therefore apt to be deceptive as political warcries. When the Western farmers demanded "cheap" transportation, we thought they meant something much lower than what they have fixed; and now that they have made plain what they really mean by that term, we are not surprised at their outbreak on the subject. If the Iowa railroads have been charging rates of transportation so high that those fixed in the law to which we have referred may be considered "cheap" in comparison, then they have been bearing a very heavy burden—so heavy that we do not marvel at their revolting under it. The demand they make for the rates they have specified are not unreasonable; and if they had gone one cent lower, all round, in fixing the rates, there would have been little cause for astonishment. The railroads, in our judgment, will have no cause to complain of the prices fixed for them by the farmer legislators of Iowa.

Times change and men change with them. In 1792 Timothy Pickering was Postmaster General at a salary of $2,000, with a $1,000 assistant and one clerk.

Vast deposits of marble, said to be of a superior kind, resembling very much Italian marble, have just been discovered in Highland county, Virginia.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Have our Street Commissioners suspended work for the season?

The expenditures of the Peabody trustees for last year amounted to $195,000.

Oyster culture is now crowding hard after fish culture, and bids fair to become a vast enterprise.

Professor Proctor is trying to see how far he can get from the heavenly planets. He has gone to Chicago.

The government is gradually weeding out all foreigners who hold diplomatic and consular positions abroad.

The number of officers of foreign birth in our regular army is 244. What other country can say the same?

The liquor drank in New York city yearly would supply the Croton pipes for at least two days as a substitute for water.

The Terry Island, Conn., Second Adventists stick to it that the end is coming, pretty soon, in spite of the recent miscalculation.

Why? In the women's temperance crusade the youngest and handsomest are said to be the most successful with the saloon keepers.

Two wedding fees of a thousand dollars each, have just been given in Western New York. That region must be the pastors' paradise.

The two largest invoices of tin that have ever been shipped to this country, are now on their way from Wales, and daily expected to arrive.

Don't tell us that it is only godliness which is great gain. The New York *Herald* of Sunday had over fifty-eight columns of advertisements.

The Connecticut river is open, the first steamer of the season having arrived at Hartford. The event took place just a month later last year.

Rural rhetoric. A country girl in Kentucky who had a quarrel with a lover, remarked to a friend that "she wasn't on squeezing terms with that fraud any more."

The inventor of the "traveling sidewalk" has found friends enough in the New York Legislature to secure a third reading for a bill authorizing him to test his plan.

In ten years the expenditure for cleaning the streets of New York city has swelled from $13,000 to $1,000,000, and their uncleanliness has swelled in a corresponding ratio.

The California Legislature has passed a bill empowering juries in murder trials to fix the punishment of convicted murderers, stating whether it shall be death or imprisonment.

They have got the seizure business down to a fine point at the Hub. A young man was arrested in Boston the other day because he had a case of bottled cider under his arm.

An Illinois man has an apparently pure lump of charcoal taken from the middle of a piece of pure vein coal. The fiber of the wood is plainly distinguishable. How did it get there?

No wonder Kentucky is so incorrigibly Bourbonish. In a single revenue district of that State there are sixty distilleries in operation, making about 350,000 gallons of whisky a month.

Haverhill, Mass., rejoices over the promised building of a number of vessels there, this year, thus reviving an industry that used to flourish vigorously till the war of 1812 came to check it.

Special Agent Jayne was originally a photographer, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says this explains why he persists in taking the negative on the proposed repeal of present laws.

A Missouri criminal has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years, but he stands some show of getting out in seventy-four years and three months, under the three-fourths rule.

The Constitutional Convention of Ohio has expressed itself very emphatically upon two points. It doesn't want any more "God in the Constitution," and decidedly opposes an abolition of the death penalty.

The Washington *Chronicle* is opposed to the Government Printing Office because it—the *Chronicle*—borrowed a large quantity of printing paper from that office and has never returned it. Queer reason.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, Illinois manufactured one-fourth of all the spirits in this country, and Chicago and New York each absorbed about the same proportion of the whole product.

And now there is as much trouble in finding out who of the New England Republican Senators voted for Simmons's confirmation, as there was in seeking after the circumstances of the origin of his nomination.

Butler is a very successful and very ugly Modoc about these days, and Congressman Pierce, who intends to run against him for Governor of Massachusetts, had better be careful or he may get his "hair raised."

Social evil on the brain is getting to be such a mania in St. Louis that the people of other cities have about come to the conclusion that the St. Louisans have nothing else to do but to discuss this nastiest of all subjects.

Congress should pass the bill which the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service will soon report, cutting off the enormous amount paid United States officers for mileage, and allowing instead their actual traveling expenses.

It seems rather odd to find in the columns of a journal published in Springfield, Mass., where the Prohibitory law is supposed to be enforced, the names of several liquor dealers who are quietly discussing how to meet the woman's crusade.

PERSONAL.

The lately divorced wife of Senator Sumner has petitioned the Supreme Court for leave to marry again.

Three of the nine judges of the United States Supreme Court are natives of Connecticut—Chief Justice Waite, of Lyme; Judge Strong, of Somers, and Judge Field, of Haddam.

A forthcoming marriage, says a London society paper, is of Lord Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, with Jeannette, daughter of Leonard Jerome, the well-known New York patron of the turf.

At the recent election for Parliament in Great Britain, Thomas Cordes, Esq., was returned by a handsome majority for the united boroughs of Monmouth, Newport and Usk, as a Conservative. The parents of Mr. Cordes were both South Carolinians.

Mrs. Ward, of Greenville, Tenn., is the proprietress of the only saloon in that town which has not succumbed to the temperance movement, and she says that she would not stop the liquor traffic, even if the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., should come over and insist on her so doing.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* don't see how Anna Dickinson's throat can be so sore as to compel her to cancel her engagement in that city, and yet is in such a condition as to permit of her lecturing in St. Louis. It is a patent gullet Anna has, and she has sold a half interest in it to Nelson, and they control it.

Miss Clara E. Plimpton, of Boston, received a diploma at the commencement of the Ophthalmic Hospital in New York city last week, the President stating that she was the only woman who ever received a diploma from that hospital, and the only one in the United States who possessed a diploma for their specialties.

After the present visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and his young Russian bride to the Queen is over, they will go to London and reside at Buckingham Palace, until Clarence House is ready for occupancy in May. The inhabitants of many of the cities and towns of Scotland and England are preparing wedding presents for the Duke and Duchess. The ladies of Edinburgh are getting ready one of great beauty and value—a very large album of elegant design, containing fifty views of places of interest in the city of Edinburgh and vicinity, painted to order by rich emulsed artists as Sir Noel Paton, Millais, and others. A season of unusual brilliancy is looked forward to in London the coming spring.

It has been freely stated unauthoritatively in many newspapers that General Schenck had resigned, or would not return again as Minister to England. Neither is correct, as the fact is that Minister Schenck has actually engaged his berth on the Abyssinia, to go back to England in her next May. His present visit is merely a long-looked for furlough, which the present state of affairs in Great Britain, pending the settlement of the political complications attending the formation of a new Cabinet, enables him to take. He had often applied for it before, as his private affairs in Ohio needed his personal supervision. Their arrangement now is the main object of his visit, and will occupy the most of his time after he has been to Washington.

Medical Dictionary.

Dr. Robley Dunglison's Dictionary of Medical Science has always been regarded by the profession as a useful book, in spite of some defects in arrangement and details. It has, however, been in use forty or more years, during which period the science of medicine and all the subsidiary sciences have been advanced with great rapidity. At the steadily growing of the author's death, he had begun a very careful and thorough revision of the work, and the author's son, Dr. R. J. Dunglison, has recently revised it throughout, incorporating the results of his father's labors, and besides bringing the dictionary completely up with the science of the age. The new edition, lately issued by Henry C. Lea, the well known publisher, includes more than six thousand subjects and terms not embraced in former editions, and it contains additional matter equivalent to a hundred and sixty pages of the volume with which physicians are so familiar. The typographical arrangement has also been improved so as to facilitate reference. A book of so well established a reputation needs no words of commendation.

OBITUARY.

Millard Fillmore.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, whose death at Buffalo, on Sunday night, March 8th, has already been announced in the COMMERCIAL, was born January 7th, 1800, at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York. His early educational advantages were few, but by perseverance he did what he could to overcome his defects, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law, in which he subsequently became proficient. He commenced practice in 1823, at Aurora; in 1827 was admitted as an attorney, and in 1829 as a counsellor in the Supreme Court of the State. May 1, 1830, he removed to Buffalo. In 1832 he associated himself in practice with the late Judge Hall, who had been a student in his office, and in 1836, the late Hon. Solomon G. Haven was admitted to the firm, which, under the name of Fillmore, Hall & Haven, had a State reputation, and lasted until 1839.

From 1829 to 1832 Mr. Fillmore served in the State Assembly, where he became marked by his advocacy of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed in 1831. He was a member of Congress for three terms—1833-5 and 1837-41—and a portion of the time chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in which position he originated the Tariff law of 1842. In Congress Mr. Fillmore acted with the Whigs. He favored the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave trade between the States, opposed the admission of Texas as a slave State, and advocated a protective tariff. From 1842 to 1847 he practiced his profession at Buffalo, but in the latter year was elected State Comptroller. While he was in the exercise of this office and a resident of Albany a State convention held in South Carolina nominated Gen. Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war, for President. Immediately upon the reception of the news in Albany, on the morning of Thurlow Weed, a public meeting was called, which indorsed Gen. Taylor's candidature for the Presidency and named Millard Fillmore for Vice President. The political influence of Mr. Weed was at that time all powerful in New York, and the cry of Taylor and Fillmore, first uttered at Albany, was taken up by the Whigs throughout the State, and determined the nominations of the Whig national convention of 1848. The ticket was elected, and Mr. Fillmore carried into the Vice Presidential chair by the military record of General Taylor and the grace of Thurlow Weed. Mr. Fillmore's good fortune had not yet deserted him, for by the death of President Taylor, in July, 1850, he found himself the thirteenth President of the United States. In his Cabinet were successively Daniel Webster and Edward Everett as Secretaries of State; Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, Secretary of War; William A. Graham, of North Carolina, and John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, Secretaries of the Navy; Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, Secretary of the Interior; Nathan K. Hall and Sam'l D. Hubbard, Postmasters General, and John J. Crittenden, Attorney General. Under his administration the following noteworthy bills became laws, Utah Territory, Texas boundary, California State, New Mexico Territory, Fugitive Slave and abolition of slave trade in the District of Columbia. This series of measures were all in the nature of compromises between the North and the South, and, as was natural, some were distasteful to one section and some to the other. The passage of the Fugitive Slave bill and President Fillmore's signature thereto caused great excitement at the North, where the administration lost favor in the eyes of the anti-slavery party, without gaining the adherence of the pro-slavery partisans. The result was the death of the Whig party, whose last President Millard Fillmore was. At the end of his term he returned to Buffalo, and in 1855-6 visited Europe. In the fall of 1856 he became the Presidential candidate of the American party, but the movement most wofully miscarried, and as one of the results Mr. Fillmore was defeated. Since that time he has not mixed with politics, though it is understood that his predilections have been towards the Democratic as the conservative party of the country. At home he has always been honored and respected, and has held the position of President of the Buffalo Historical Society, and enjoyed other tokens of the esteem of his neighbors. Until quite recently, Mr. Fillmore had enjoyed good health; but in February he had a stroke of paralysis, which caused his death on the 8th inst.

Taxation Without Representation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR—In your issue of the 23d I find this item: "There is a side to the Abby Smith and her cows question, which the women seem to have forgotten—the protection which they receive from the organized law of this State of Massachusetts, is certainly worth their taxes, putting aside the vote altogether."

Right. All right! The protection which any one receives from the organized law of any Christian State, of which he or she is a citizen, is certainly worth their taxes, putting aside the vote altogether. The protection which these colonies received from the mother country, was worth every shilling of tax they ever paid to her. If you do not believe this, ride out on the road to Braddock's Field, and if you can find a quiet corner on it, read the history of that terrible day when good English blood stood in clotted pools over its mossy surface, and glazed English eyes looked up through its leafy drapery after the spirits which had been forcibly expelled by Indian arrows and tomahawks. Read it there, and say if any taxes that were ever paid to England could be a compensation for the protection she gave, or sought to give them. To her these colonies have not been a paying investment. I doubt if she cleared as much on the speculation as Massachusetts has done in protecting Abby Smith. If the question of taxation is one of protection, of *quid pro quo*, could not Abby have found protection at a less percentage? Would it not be economical for her, and the other nonrepresented tax-payers of Massachusetts, to organize a mutual protection insurance company, and, when their property required protection, fee a lawyer, sheriff, constable, recorder, Board of Appeasers, pay cost of court charges, &c., &c., according to the special need of the time? If they should go to State courts, instead of organizing courts of their own, let them pay for their protection when they need and receive it, just as they do for their potatoes.

Might not this plan be good for Massachusetts as well as for Miss Smith? Let her deal out her protection, when required, and take her pay like any other honest merchant does for his wares. Suppose some one laid a dishonest claim to Miss Smith's estate, and she was very pertinacious in pressing it, might it not cost Massachusetts more to protect her rights than the whole amount of all the taxes she has ever paid? Of course, as the protection is the equivalent for the taxes it must be given without other compensation.

I wish the principle had been understood all along. It would have saved all the expense and trouble of the Revolution, and I should not be the penny-a-liner I am to-day. For seventeen years my mother was a non-represented taxpayer in your county. At her death I stepped into her shoes, and what we two have paid, outside our taxes, for protection, would be quite a nice little competence. If I had it I should not care a straw whether an article suited a paying publisher or not, since I could reach the public as well through a non-paying medium. I am glad if Massachusetts protects her unrepresented taxpayers, without charging them as much as she does other folks, for her services.

Thirty-five years ago I used to talk to the men of Pennsylvania about one of their speculations in this line, viz: taxing a widow's one cow, often when she had no other taxable property. If they have kept on at the business, it may have yielded enough to buy jack knives for their legislators. As I happen to know that they always charged the widow extra for any protection they ever afforded her cow, the tax must have been clear gain, and should have furnished knives of a good quality.

Do you not see that taxes are no financial equivalent for protection, and that they are not levied on any such principle? The law does not furnish protection to property and take a tax as value received; if it did, the question is, did the mother country charge more than it was worth for the protection she gave us? The laws she established here must have been bought good, since we adopted them wholesale. Were her court charges, for enforcing these laws, so exhorbitant that it paid us to incur the enormous outlay of a seven years' war to bring them down to the present standard? Do we not all know that any reasonably well managed insurance company could protect property at no greater cost than government taxes, while every time property wants protection we pay for it, without counting the tax? It is not wise to place the State on so low a plane. It is something more than an insurance company. It is a moral person of which the citizens are the body, the principles, the soul. It is for this soul that the citizen so cheerfully dies, and to wound it is a greater wrong than any injury to the body.

The soul of this nation asserts that taxation without representation is tyranny. To falsify this assertion is to strike at the nation's life. A citizen, "is certainly worth their taxes, putting aside the vote altogether." The nation that habitually violates any of its fundamental principles is as surely, though perhaps more slowly committing suicide, as the man who habitually violates any law of physical life.

As it is safer to suffer than do wrong, the women who are taxed by, without being represented in, a State who has proclaimed taxation without representation tyranny, are the party least injured. It is the State that suffers—suffers in blunting the consciences of all her citizens by setting an example of a wholesale disregard of principle. How can she expect or require individuals to live by their professed standards of right and wrong, when she tramples on her own?

If this nation made a mistake in adopting the Declaration of Independence, as its living, vital principle, as its soul, let it solemnly and explicitly declare that mistake. Let it abandon a ground it has found untenable, and choose another standing place. Let it choose a rule of action by which it can abide, and not play the artful dodger or defiant sinner of its own law. Taxation without representation either is or is not tyranny. This nation has *said* that it is, and *acted* that it is not! Now, let it bring its words and actions into line, and get on some conclusion, either give up its pretense of faith or prove that faith by its works. The effect of its present position is demoralizing and dangerous to the national life. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

172 Warren avenue, Chicago.

Tantalizing. The woods of Florida are reported to be white with the snowy flowers of the dogwood, the borders of the swamps golden with the yellow jessamine, and the farm houses buried in a bed of peach and plum blossoms, while the warm air is burdened with the fragrance.

The New York State Editorial Convention will be held at Lockport in May, and the programme includes a trip to Alabama.

STATE NEWS.

York county has a sheep weighing 300 pounds.

The tinsmiths of Scranton propose to form a union.

Wildcats are numerous in Bradford and Sullivan counties.

A knitting factory is to be established at West Pittston, Luzerne county.

The contracts for grading the York and Hanover Shortline Railroad have been given out.

The boiler makers of Allentown are considering the propriety of asking for an increase of wages.

Patrick McLaughlin was crushed to death by cars in the Van Storch slope, Luzerne county, on the 6th inst.

Captain J. Hayward and wife, of Northville, Erie county, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the 28th ult.

R. W. Hunter, a locomotive engineer, was run over by a train near Scranton, on the 6th inst., and had both legs cut off.

A young daughter of Franklin Naylor, of Weiglestown, York county, died last week from the effect of being kicked in the head with a colt.

Reading's most successful coin collectors are boys of from fourteen to twenty years old. One of them has a collection of 1,500 rare foreign coins.

Purchasers are among the Lancaster county tobacco farmers, taking their crop at good prices. This will make money matters easier in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. Willian Grove, of Hanover, York county, nearly lost their lives, a few nights ago, from asphyxia. Gas escaped from the stove in the bed room.

An old man named Reid entered the cars at Central Valley, Luzerne county, on the 6th inst., in perfect health, and in a few minutes was found to be dead. Heart disease.

Mr. David McGranahan, of East Fallowfield, Crawford county, died on the 16th ult. He was eighty-eight years old, and had lived for seventy years on the farm where he died.

The Driving Park Association of Erie will offer purses amounting in the aggregate to $13,000, to be contested for at the races on the 22d, 23d and 24th of July next, on their course.

Joseph Mishow, of Williamsport, celebrated his one hundredth birthday on the 5th inst. He was born at Madawaska, Maine. He has good health, good eyesight, and good hearing.

The shipments of lumber from Williamsport for the months of January and February foot up the handsome total of 28,832,160 feet, an increase of 11,564,960 feet over the same period last year.

A muff supposed to have belonged to Miss Mary Snyder, the lady who so suddenly disappeared from Easton a few weeks ago, has been found floating in the Delaware river, near that place.

Mr. John Harper, of Sadsbury township, Crawford county, died suddenly, a few days ago, aged sixty-five. He was sawing shingle timber in the woods, when he was stricken by paralysis, and died two days later.

Mrs. Blymeyer and her daughter were thrown from a wagon in York, on the 5th inst., the former receiving internal injuries which caused her death a few hours later. The young lady was but slightly hurt.

J. Kahler Snyder disappeared very mysteriously, a few weeks ago, from his usual haunts in the city of Lancaster; and $7,000 of the funds of a building and loan association, of which he was secretary, are to be put down to profit and loss.

Mr. Perdue, counsel of William Udderzook, the murderer of Goss, has informed the editor of the West Chester *Record* that the case will not come up before the Supreme Court until about the last week in May, when the court will be sitting at Harrisburg.

Says the Lancaster *Express*: Dr. Johnson once said, "He who drinks beer thinks beer." If this be true, it would be curious to know the aggregate of beer-thinking done in the city of Lancaster. Judged by the beer drinking, it must be immense—beyond computation!

They arrested a highway robber and murderer, named Berst, in Erie county the other day, after a long chase, but the ex-reverend who was to appear against him was beastly drunk and could not testify, and the outlaw was given his liberty. Berst is wanted in Buffalo to answer the charge of murder.

A young man of Troy, Pa., who at the recent election was elected Justice of the Peace, was a few days ago arrested on the charge of forgery. The case was a plain one, and his friends at Waverly secured it for him. He had been engaged in the insurance business at Troy, doing a large business. The "old, old story"—dissipation.

On Thursday evening, 5th inst., a cab containing an old man in an insensible condition entered the stable of the Rambo house, Norristown; after depositing him on the ground the two young men by whom the carriage was driven, entered it and took their departure. It was ascertained the old gentleman had been drugged, and as soon as he had recovered, he stated that his name was James Berks, and that he resided in Limerick. He had gone to the depot at Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, to take the cars for Collegeville, and by mistake entered those for Germantown. On arriving at that place he met two young men who promised to take him to Norristown. They not only drugged him, but robbed him also of $154, which he has just been to the city to draw from the government.

A Philadelphia special of the 7th says: Mr. Price, President of the Pottstown National Bank, made his appearance at police headquarters in this city this afternoon, and gave particulars of the attempted bank robbery at that place. He says three burglars made an entrance to the bank through a grating in the sidewalk about eight o'clock on Friday evening, gagged and tied the watchman, and then commenced boring through the door of the vault, which task they kept up until four o'clock this morning without making the least impression on the door, the same being lined with chilled iron which they could not penetrate. The watchman was tied in the cellar to a door in such a position as to cause him to choke in case he made any attempt to free himself. He was first knocked senseless to the floor with a slung-shot in the hands of one of the villains. Mr. Price says the watchman is seriously injured, and that $5 will cover the damage to the vault door.

A question concerning the authority to appoint the foreman of a grand jury came up recently before the judges of the courts of Clinton county. The majority of the judges decided that the grand jury has the authority to appoint its own foreman. Judge William Dunn, Associate Judge of the courts of the county, gave an opinion that the Sheriff alone has the power of making this appointment. In his opinion he presented a sketch of the history and organization of the English courts from the time of the Saxon conquest in England. In the first county courts the Sheriff, together with a bishop and an alderman, presided. After noting the various changes that ensued by the organization of new courts and the distribution of judicial authority, he concludes with the remark that when the present authority became vested in the court called the County Court, the Sheriff's duties before court prevented his presiding on the grand jury, and consequently he appointed a foreman.

The Tyrone *Herald* is responsible for the following: In the language of the trumpet-tongued side show attachment, we proclaim to the people everywhere that the greatest natural curiosity ever witnessed in this or any other section came to light in the shape of a lamb, on the farm of James McQuead, Esq., in Sinking Valley, on Sunday last. Of course Barnum would go half his pile to get it, but it's all up with him, the lamb is safely pickled at the city drug store, and will remain there, where

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9, 1874.

The local money market, as seen through the eyes of the brokers, is exceedingly dull, the amount of saleable paper offering being so small that commissions earned were quite microscopic; the truth is, all good borrowers are readily accommodated by their banks and do not therefore need the intervention of a broker, and those who must go through the hands of these middle men are not as a rule rated as first class.

—There has been quite a drop in the stock market, under the influence of a rumor that Senator Sumner intends to introduce a bill authorizing a short loan to find the outstanding legal tender notes in excess of $350,000,000. Some means should be taken to fix the volume of the legal tenders, be it three hundred and fifty-six or four hundred millions; whatever it is to be let it be known and not leave the business community to such uncertain measures as the whim or necessity of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In State bonds, Tennessees are the favorites, advancing from 91¼ to 92, ex-coupon bonds selling at 71 to 72, the State Treasurer having given notice that the coupons due July first will now be paid in advance on a rebate of interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

The North Carolina Legislature has adjourned without passing any general law for the management of the debt. Old bonds sold at 28; third series special tax bonds fetched 9

—Concerning the plan of resumption of Charles Francis Adams, given in detail in this morning's COMMERCIAL, Mr. Adams says:

"The argument for what I have termed a 'recognage' of our paper is economical. It looks to having the new currency ready in any quantity to at once replace the old. If the new currency is thus ready to the amount, including coin, of $300,000,000, or $400,000,000, then, instead of being a measure of contraction, the process of recoinage is, if the arguments advanced in favor of it are correct, simply the currency are correct—But be true, as is so often asserted by those who ought to know, that the country needs more currency,—then the recoinage is a scheme of vast inflation, far wider and broader than Mr. Morton, or Mr. Logan, or Mr. Perry have dared to suggest. It looks to an inflation of our paper money in place of the few tens of millions of greenbacks which we

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.
PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1874.

	Cents.
Allen, R. D., Warmouth, Me	3
Bilson, John, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Blackstone, Emily K., Baltimore, Md	3
Gill, W. J., Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Gilbert, Rosher H., Waynesboro', Pa	3
Guthrie, Kate, Beaver, Pa	3
Marshall & McCue, City	2
Morris, Warrell & Co., Chicago, Ills	3
McCarthy, J. J., Chicago, Ills	3
O'Brien, D., City, Pa	1
Pinkenburg, August, Milwaukee, Wis	3
Reed, C. W., Washington, Pa	3
Rigby, John, City, Pa	1
Sampson, Ida, Columbus, O	3
Shields, Jennie, Pleasant Grove, Minn	3
Settler, Abner, City, Pa	1
Vinton, L., City, Pa	1

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Sudden Death in Allegheny.

A young man named George Landman, who resided at No. 81 High street, Allegheny, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. The deceased was in ill health when he retired the night previous. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes. The deceased was a single man, aged about twenty-five years.

Accident to a Ft. Wayne Fireman.

Yesterday afternoon a fireman on the Ft. Wayne Railroad attempted to jump on a passing locomotive at Anderson street to go to the outer depot, Allegheny City. He missed his footing, and falling backwards received an ugly gash on the side of his face and fractured his skull. The injured man was taken to his residence on Craig street, where Dr. Buchanan dressed the wounds. The doctor thinks the man will recover, though his wounds are dangerous.

Mortuary Reports.
PITTSBURGH.

The following is the report of Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, of the deaths that occurred in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending March 7, 1874; Alcoholism, 1; abcess of lung, 1; asthma, 1. bronchitis acute, 1; bronchitis chronic, 1; bronchitis capillary, 1; cancer of esophagus, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; diptheritis, 2; debility, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; fever, typhoid, 9; fever, scarlet, 3; heart, disease not specified, 1; hematemesis, 1; lungs, congestion, 1; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 2; meningitis, acute, 1; meningitis, sub-acute, 2; measles, 5; pneumonitis, 8; scrofula, 1; tumor, 2; unknown, 2. Total, 58.

The deaths registered during the week include 31 males, and 27 females; 11 married, 45 single, 1 widow. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5, 12; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

During the past week there were twenty-one deaths in Allegheny from causes as follows: Scarletina, 3; scarlet fever, 3; eclampsia, 1; pneumonitis, 1; puerperal anemia, 1; gangrene, 1; dropsy, 1; phthisis, 1; pericarditis, 1; still born, 2; pneumonia, 1; phthesis pulmonotis, 1; heart disease, 1; inphalitis acute, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; tumor, 1. Males 9; females, 12. White, 18; colored 3. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 7; from five to ten, 2; from ten to twenty, 2; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 3; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless, Jr.

The cases of Joseph Woodwell & Co. et al, vs. Dunbar, Irwin & Co., of Fayette county, and Bartram Ashmead, administrator, &c., vs. H. Swann, of Clearfield county, and Edward House vs. Blackmore and Nelson, of Pittsburgh, were ordered to be placed on the trial list at the April special term.

In the matter of W. H. Cluley, bankrupt, of this city, the hearing upon the petition of the assignee for leave to sell real estate discharged of liens, was fixed for the 11th instant.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of James O'Hanlon vs. the City, Allegheny, St. Paul's, Hibernia and National Insurance Companies, taken up before Judge Sterrett on Friday, is on trial. These are actions to recover on policies of insurance.

The cases of J. W. Zahniser vs. P. M. Cushing were taken up before Judge Stowe. The actions, three in number, are upon a mechanics' liens, and are on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

188. Clark vs. Duncan.
192. Zeneich vs. Lehman.
194. Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr.
196. Menold vs. Miche.
200. Simpson vs. Scott & Gisal.
202. Milligen et al. vs. County of Allegheny.
203. Kuhn vs. same.
205. Cribbs vs. Pillow's executor.
207. White vs. Heilbroner.
208. Lindsey, Adams & Co. vs. Federal Insurance Co.
209. Heil et al. vs. Rnetzel et al.
211. Denniston vs. Palmer.
214. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
216. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.

District Court—Judge Ewing and White.

Owen Fitzsimmon vs. McCullough, Smith & Co. Jury withdrawn and case settled.

A judgment of non suit was ordered to be entered on motion of the plaintiff's counsel in the case of Bruce Sinnott vs. John Mullin, on trial before Judge White since Friday last.

Ambrose Ryan and wife vs. Barbara Bigley et al. This is an action of ejectment. The case is on trial before Judge Ewing.

Read & Gilchrist, for use vs. David Clark. Action to recover for coal delivered. Jury was sworn and the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

259. Alcorn vs. Allegheny City.
172. Gilchrist vs. Trunich.
245. Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
244. Miller vs. Miller, Force & Co.
246. Read & Gilchrist vs. Bigley.
247. Same vs. Chess, Smythe & Co.
249. Chisholm vs. Buente.
251. Aughinbaugh vs. Becher.
208. Thiffer vs. Bolber et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Hans Hartmyer was tried on an incictment for larceny by bailee, on oath of John Seitz. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant borrowed a gun from him and neglected and refused to return it. The jury is ont.

George W. Williamson was placed on trial on an indictment for larceny, on oath of Hiram McDonough. The prosecutor is a school director of Indiana township, and swore to the fact of Williamson having stolen two or three bushels of coal from the coal shed attached to the school house in Indiana township. Several witness were examined, and the case was not concluded at adjournment.

THE INSANE POOR.

Important Action of the Judiciary.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, have addressed the following to the Board of Public Charities, touching the treatment of the insane poor:

"The Judges of the Criminal Courts being greatly embarrassed under the law of 1836, in the disposal of persons charged with crime, who were acquitted on the ground of insanity, being obliged to commit them to close confody,' the jails and penitentiaries being alone open to them, memorialized the Legislature. In 1839, in behalf of the establishment of a hospital for the 'insane poor,' and denounced the commitment of irresponsible insane to the prisons of the State. By such influence and other humane and rightful effort, the Legislature, in 1845, established the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under a law which gave proper protection to the rights of the 'poor' and the 'criminal insane.' This legislation satisfied the judges who bore the responsibility of disposing of such persons, and was also a clear exponent of the public mind on the subject.

"By more recent legislation namely, by the Act of April 8, 1861, the courts having jurisdiction of such cases are forbidden to send them to the State Hospitals, however irresponsible for crime, 'unless 'speedily curable,' if they are deemed dangerous persons to be at large — and in every case where a lunatic may have been sent to the State Hospital, after an acquittal of any crime on the ground of insanity, the authorities of such hospital may send such person to a penitentiary or jail, at the expense of the county where he belongs, unless they deem the case 'speedily curable.' Substantially the same provisions are contained in the Act of April 1, 1863, relating to the western part of the State. The undersigned, regarding the provisions of the Acts of 1861 and 1863, above cited, as an obstruction to the ends of justice, and as being greatly embarrassed in our administration of such causes, respectfully beg that the legislation be repealed, or such amendments made as will relieve from unjust and injurious imprisonment, with felons the irresponsible class referred to, and which will also protect the insane poor in their rights, and enable the courts to comply with the laws without violating a sense of right or sentiment of humanity.

"The act of April, 1863, in relation to the commitment of the insane to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, provides for the return of insane criminals and persons acquitted on the ground of insanity, to the jail or penitentiary if deemed incurable.

JOSEPH ALLISON,
JAMES R. LUDLOW,
WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
THOMAS A. FINLETTER,
EDWARD M. PAXSON.

Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia county.

F. H. COLLIER,
JAS. P. STERRETT,
EDWIN H. STOWE,

Judges of Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county.

"We concur in the foregoing recommendation.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
JOHN M. READ,
DANIEL AGNEW,
ULYSSES MERCUR,
Judges of the Supreme Court."

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or Lung Disease at once, which may be a slight cold, but if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. TTuSA"

The Center of Excitement

on the 31st inst., will be in Louisville, at the distribution of one million and a half of dollars among 12,000 ticket holders in the Fourth Gift Concert. Public Library of Kentucky." A quarter of a million dollars in one prize, a hundred thousand dollars in another are some of the attractive features of this "*grand scheme.* Tickets may be procured for a time yet.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

MEETINGS HELD YESTERDAY.

Branch Associations Organized.

The Ladies' Meeting—Meetings of the Alliance, Prohibition League, Sons of Temperance, and Ladies of Torrens' Station.

The fifth meeting of the series held by the ladies who have permanently effected the organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Smithfield street M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Butts, pastor. The attendance yesterday, as on former occasions, was very large; the only new feature noticeable in the audience being that it was more largely composed of ladies than heretofore. The ministers present seemed to follow the advice given at the last meeting by Mr. Gough, nearly all coming forward and occupying seats within the altar.

After the meeting had been called to order by the President, Mrs. Dr. Preston read the 10th Psalm, and followed with prayer, when the minutes of the last meeting were read, and, after correction, adopted.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT.

The President, Mrs. Collins, then called upon Hon. Felix R. Brunot to address the meeting. Mr. Brunot stepped forward and said that on invitation of the President he had come to the meeting, but did not expect to make a speech. He related the story told by the eminent Rev. Dr. Hall, of an incident which occurred during a war between England and France, and said that, like the Scotch heroine of the incident, who was in the ranks of the men with a broomstick, to show which side she was on, he was at the meeting, not to make a speech, but to show which side he was on. The speaker read a letter, which had been written to him while he was in attendance at the Evangelical Alliance, by a fond mother whose son had become a drunkard. The letter requested Mr. Brunot to entreat the prayers of the members of the Alliance in behalf of the drunken son, and was signed "From a Heart Broken Mother." Mr. Brunot then spoke of the woman's army, telling how the members of that army were the warmest and best friends their opponents had, and drawing a comparison between the whisky war and that war of which Christ was the leader. The speaker closed his address with words of encouragement to the ladies, urging them to go forward in the spirit of love.

PROPOSING A UNION PRAYER MEETING.

MRS. A. Hill, Secretary, then read the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1874.

The Woman's Temperance Alliance of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards sends greeting to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and proposes a union prayer meeting in Butler street Methodist Episcopal church—under control of Temperance Union —on Tuesday, March 10th inst., at whatever hour this meeting may elect.

With most cordial desire for entire unanimity, respectfully,

HARRIET H. DUFF, Pres't W. T. A.
MARY C. NIXON, Cor. Sec.

On motion of Mrs. Hill, the communication was received and Mrs. Winchell again spoke. The time fixed for holding the next meeting was three o'clock P. M.

CONCERNING SATURDAY'S MEETINGS.

The Secretary stated that she had received so many communications that, were she to read them all, it would occupy the whole time of the meeting, and that she would, therefore, just refer to them. One telling of the organization of an auxiliary society at Torren's Station (an account of which is given elsewhere) had been received, as also the following from the ladies at Manchester:

ALLEGHENY CITY, March 9th, 1874.

To the Woman's Temperance Union:

An auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Union of Western Allegheny, held their first meeting March 7th, in the Presbyterian church, Market street, and to judge by the attendance, a deep interest was felt, and the women of Allegheny are determined to do their duty, God being their helper. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. Moore. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Wm. Moorhead, Mrs. Wm. Moore, Presidents. Mrs. Rev. Wm. Thurston, Mrs. Capt. Reno, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. E. T. Patterson, Mrs. McGregor; Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Elliott. Number of names enrolled eighty-five.

Reports were received from the Ladies' Temperance Society of the Nixon Street Baptist church, which society has already spent a day of fasting and prayer; from an auxiliary society formed at Lawrenceville; from the ladies who have organized a branch society at Mt. Washington, which report was read during the progress of the meeting.

AN OHIO CLERGYMAN SPEAKS.

The Rev. Mr. Maloy, of Cadiz, O., was introduced to the audience by the President. The reverend gentleman wanted to take exception to the name applied by the press to the ladies' movement. He thought it was not puppery inaugurated by ladies, but a war. Violence was one of the characteristics of war, but violence has not yet been used by the ladies in their work for the temperance cause, nor will there be. The speaker told of the trouble given the ladies by Mr. Van Peltz, of Ohio. This gentleman covered his saloon floor with water, to the great discomfiture of the ladies, who always kneeled when praying in a saloon, and threw beer upon them while praying. Finding the ladies determined in their course, he finally proposed an equal division of the time spent in his saloon by the ladies, and that during the former part he would pray for the ladies and they should afterwards pray for him. This proposition was accepted, and led to Van Pelts's conversion, as previously reported in the telegraphic columns of the COMMERCIAL. Mr. Maloy said the ladies of Cadiz, in their endeavors to abolish the liquor traffic, had had petitions from all the citizens to the liquor dealers, praying them to desist from the liquor business. While the delegations bearing the petition were on their mission, a terrific prayer meeting in their behalf was held. As the fair workers were not successful in this movement, they determined to go to the saloon and pray with the keepers. Women even entered the saloon who had never before prayed in public. And success finally attended their labors. After giving some advice as to how the ladies should proceed, the speaker told of the conversion of a saloon keeper at his village.

He spoke of the liquor man who last signed the pledge to never again engage in the liquor traffic, and the consequent jubilee the citizens of Cadiz had, when the last barrel of liquor was emptied upon the street an account of which was given in special dispatches to the COMMERCIAL on Friday and Saturday last.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

The following resolutions were then read by the Secretary and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the women of this meeting, from Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, call upon the Mayors of both cities to strictly enforce the Sabbath law, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks on that day.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the ministers of these cities who have by their preaching and prayers furthered our cause among men and boldly proclaimed unto God's blessings, so that our hearts are encouraged, and we now implore that they and all who have not hitherto helped us—preach and pray in their churches next Sabbath, next Sabbath or as soon after as possible, for the success of our great undertaking.

Miss Haller then read the following letter from Mr. H. Hillberry, who, though prostrated by sickness, and perhaps on her death bed, desired to express her sympathy for the cause and her interest in it.

March 9, 1874.

Mrs. President and Ladies of Pittsburgh:

You are engaged in one of the noblest and grandest causes it has ever been woman's privilege to perform. Let every one remember that it is God's cause and must prevail. You will meet with opposition, but a great or good thing was ever accomplished without it? God has honored us as hand maidens. Oh, then let us step out on the firing line against every opposing influence and stand out under the banner of King Jesus, to do His will, not looking at the "things that are seen," let us rescue these poor fallen brothers, let the consequences be what they may. To do this we need a fuller and more complete consecration to God, "for without Him we can do nothing." Let prayer be the one thing that shall cause us to overcome. I write to you from the bed of death, but I am holding you before my Heavenly Father, and believe that trusting in Him, you shall yet shout the key note of victory. Amen.

MRS. M. HUMPHREY,

A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS BY THE CLERGY.

The following resolutions were read and received:

PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1874.

To the Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

At a regular meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, held at their regular this (Monday, March 9, 1874) the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowledge with sincere gratitude to the God of all grace the recent grand upheaving, or the recent general awakening on the subject of temperance throughout the country.

Resolved, That we congratulate the noble Christian women who have been instrumental in the accomplishment of the grand triumph, over which the good are rejoicing and the bad are trembling.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to those in our own community, who in the same Christian spirit are engaged in the same holy crusade, and assure them of our cordial co-operation.

Resolved, That we invoke the blessing of the God of the whole earth upon this movement, beseeching His constant supervision, that all our operations may be in wisdom and charity, and earnestly entreat of Him early and complete success.

C. H. Holmes, E. Hingeley, W. A. Davidson, J. W. Baker, M. J. Montgomery, R. Hamilton, J. A. McConnell, D. McCleary, T. Shorer, R. L. Miller, Aq. W. Butts, L. McGuire, S. M. Vernon, W. Mueller, J. Brier, W. Boreberding, J. Rothersiler, R. T. Miller, J. Horner, J. J. McIlvaine, J. A. Miller.

The audience joined in singing a hymn, after which prayer was offered by Mrs. Youngston. Another hymn was sung when Mrs. Hill read a communication from the ladies of the Market street Presbyterian church, Allegheny, which stated that they had also formed an auxiliary association.

Mrs. Van Horn made a brief speech in which she stated that in her zealousy for the temperance cause she did not fear men or devils. The saloon, opposite her residence, of which she had spoken at the last meeting, was closed on last Sunday, and although several came there to get whisky none had been sold.

After an earnest speech by a very old lady, who offered additional encouragement to the temperance work—the pastors of the Grace Reformed Church, corner Grant street and Webster avenue and Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, offered their churches for the use of the ladies.

Mrs. Hill announced that the ladies of the South Side will meet in the Rev. G. H. Humphrey's church, for the purpose of organizing a branch association, at half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mrs. Hill, it was decided to hold another meeting of the union in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny City, at half-past two o'clock on next Thursday afternoon.

Miss Haller moved that the Vice Presidents of the Union meet in the rooms of the Temperance Alliance on Saturday afternoon next, at half past two o'clock. Carried.

After announcement by Rev. A. W. Butts that a free temperance lecture will be delivered in the Smithfield street M. E. church next Thursday evening, and by Mrs. Hill that all who are desirous of contributing to the union will please remit to the Secretary, the meeting adjourned.

Regular Meeting of the Temperance Alliance.

A regular meeting of the Temperance Alliance of Allegheny county was held at their rooms corner Penn and Sixth streets yesterday morning.

After the meeting had been called to order by Rev. G. W. Cranage, and prayer offered by Rev. Hanna, Hon. F. H. Lane, from the committee sent to Harrisburg to oppose the repeal of the Option law, reported having held a large meeting in Harrisburg in support of the law. Among those present was the Legislative Committee on Vice and Immorality, and he thought that a good influence had existed. He had been assured by leading Senators that the bill for the repeal of the law would not pass the Senate. In the House sixty were pledged for its repeal. He thought that at present any bill might pass the House; still, he thought that public opinion might be finally so aroused that the repeal of the law would be prevented. He stated that the Governor, in an indirect way, had intimated that the bill for its repeal would not be signed by him if it did pass.

After some informal discussion on the liquor bill recently reported by the Committee on Vice and Immorality, on motion the Chair appointed Rev. S. F. Scovel, Hon. F. H. Lane and T. J. Keenan, Esq., as a committee to draft a series of resolutions in opposition to the passage of the new bill. The committee will report at the next meeting of the Alliance on Thursday evening.

Rev. Mr. Ormond offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Christian Temperance Alliance of Allegheny County, duly appreciating the noble stand which many of the ministers have already taken in favor of the 'Ladies' Temperance Movement,' hereby call upon all ministers in the county to preach on the subject at their earliest convenience

THE PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Allegheny County Prohibition League, was held in the Alliance rooms last evening. The Committee discussed the best means of organizing branches of Prohibition Party, and arrangements were made for organizing branches in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, Pittsburgh; in several parts of Allegheny City, and in the boroughs of Braddock's, Mansfield, Oakdale, and Turtle. No other business of importance was transacted.

Action of the East Liberty Sons of Temperance.

East Liberty Division, Sons of Temperance, celebrated the Fourth Anniversary of their society, Saturday evening, at their hall on Penn avenue. The meeting was called to order by the Division Deputy, Brother Dewsnapp, in a neat and sensible little speech, after which, the history of the division and its organization was read by Brother McGonigle, which contained many important and valuable items of interest, not only to themselves, but to the advocates of temperance in general. It was well written, displayed more than ordinary ability in the writer, and was listened to with intense interest. The society has a noble reward, and the faithful workers, may well be proud of its present condition and its future prospects.

A number of original and select articles were read which were entaining, and read with good taste, especially the ladies productions.

The remainder of the evening was then presented for consideration. Speeches were made endorsing the same in the highest terms, and a vote taken as to how many present would join these christian women by their prayers, influence, and co-operation in their efforts to save fallen humanity and eradicate the curse of intemperance from our city, which resulted in a unanimous affirmative vote. The meeting then assumed a social character, and all was pleasure and joy, "*without the aid of wine.*"

The meeting was a profitable one, and it is hoped as we have re-united socially we may have new vigor to unite our interests in the great contest that is now agitating the whole country.

The Meeting at Torrens's Station.

The meeting held by the ladies in the Presbyterian church, at Torrens, was attended with success and good manifestations. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Finley Torrens, Finlay Torrens, President. After reading a portion from the Scriptures, and prayer by Mrs. Lindsey, the ladies present formed, or organized as the "Branch Society of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Allegheny County." The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. Finley Torrens; Vice Presidents, Mrs. B. C. Hoff, Mrs. C. F. Henderson, Mrs. F. Huber, Mrs. E. Davidson, Mrs. Low; Secretary, Mrs. Rev. Sloan; Treasurer, Mrs. Low.

Addresses were made by Rev. Sloan, Mr. Finley, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Hill, which were interesting, applicable, and full of christian zeal. The prayer as amended by Mr. Duff, connected with this great and important work —a work that appeals to human sympathy and Christian devotion, "the following resolution was passed as the sentiment of the meeting.

Whereas strong drink is doing more to ruin the best interests of society, than all other evils combined therefore

Resolved, that as Christian women we regard it as an imperative duty we owe to God and our fellow-creatures to employ all means in our power to effect the most powerful co-working to our Heavenly Father for help and assistance.

After singing the doxology the meeting adjourned to meet this evening.

The clouds are beginning to clear away, and from present indications, God is about "moving on the great deep." The work to be accomplished is not the "great work" that is for us, than all that can be against us." Yea, if we trust in God, and use the weapon of prayer which faith, "the shield of Christian," quench all against it." There may be obstacles in our way, but we can overcome them.

It was thought once that nothing short of an earthquake would shake the seven hills could disturb the walls of Cesar's Palace, but the tiny weeds of an Italian summer struck roots between them, and tossed the huge blocks of granite to the ground in ruins. So it will be with this Christian effort to dethrone King Alcohol and lay waste his palace, which has been built at the cost of ruined humanity, blasted hopes and broken-hearts.

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LET THERE BE LIGHT.

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Last night we had the pleasure of witnessing, at parlor A, Central Hotel, F. L. Clark's new method of light, called "Clark's Artificial Sun Light." This new discovery is now open for inspection, night and day. The apparatus is exceedingly simple—as most useful inventions are—and it is safe, convenient, cheap and effective. The light produced is steady, soft and brilliant—of greater illuminating power than gas—and the apparatus can be applied anywhere and managed by the most awkward Biddy in christendom. Our common lamp oil is the material used but the method of using it makes an explosion impossible, even if the lighter and more inflamable oils were used. It is estimated that this light is two hundred and fifty per cent. cheaper than gas, and the apparatus is comparatively inexpensive. There may be one or one hundred burners supplied from the same reservoir and so nice is the adjustment that the single burner will be no better, and the one hundredth no more poorely supplied—each taking just what is required, and no more. Gas pipes can be used, as for ordinary gas. Where there are no pipes, chandeliers can be substituted; and where less expense is desired, brackets or single burners can be supplied. The chandeliers and brackets are very ornamental, and at the same time useful, as the feeding apparatus is embraced therein. Capitalists are inviting for call on Mr. Clark, as will be seen by notice on our first page, and he will show them a chance for a splendid business operation.

Revising Valuations.

The Board of Revision held another meeting yesterday, Mr. Alex. Speer in the chair. The report of the Third Ward Committee was made and referred back for changes. A. Smithson, Chairman of the Seventh Ward Committee, reported the assessment per front foot in that ward. The assessment on the Seventh ward property was reported, as also a list of property heretofore exempt, as follows:

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY HERETOFORE EXEMPT.

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The report was adopted.

The following special committees were appointed by the Chair:

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Adjourned until Monday next.

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THE DEATH OF FIREMAN SWEENY.

The Coroner's Jury Disagree.

Investigation by the Fire Commission.

One Member of the Engine Company Discharged—All the Others Suspended Thirty Days—The Foreman Fined in Addition.

The Coroner's jury, empaneled to investigate the cause and manner of the death of Edward Sweeny, a member of the Relief Fire Engine Company, met again last evening, when further testimony from the physicians was procured as follows:

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. W. F. Sheridan examined under oath: I can only state, as I did before, that in any surgical operation, if a man is saturated with intoxicating liquors, the system is not so strong to withstand a shock; I think that the blow did not cause his death; the loss of blood might have hastened the symptoms; it is not the first pint or quart of blood, but the last ounce or two that will cause death; the pint of blood from the wound would not have been fatal at all; the leaches that were put on him were not for him; they were not put on by my direction, in fact I was angry that they were put on; the blow on a healthy man would not have hurt him; the loss of blood from the leaches I think had made him less able to withstand the delirium; the excitement caused by the visit of his friends might have caused the delirium and the loss of blood; as far as the delirium would go, I do not think he would have died if he had not lost so much blood by the application of the leaches.

Dr. Rex sworn and examined—I believe that the loss of blood was detrimental to the recovery of the deceased; as a medical man, I could not say that he would be alive now or not, if he had not received the the blow; he only kept the delirium back so long by strong drink, but his stopping drink might also have caused death; I would not think of a man dying from such a blow any more than I would from a pin scratch.

This concluded the testimony, and after further deliberation the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and brought in the following:

That the said Edward Sweeny came to his death on the morning of March 8th, 1874, from delirium tremens, and that his death was accelerated by loss of blood from a wound caused by a poker in the hands of John F. Wunderlich on the morning of March 5th, 1874.

JAMES MCSWIGGEN,
CHARLES J. SMITH,
WM. J. FLINN,
L. B. BACHOFER,
V. G. JONES,
GEORGE SCHUFFLE,

ACTION OF THE FIRE COMMISSION.

The monthly committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners also met last evening, for the purpose of taking such action with reference to the difficulty at the engine house as was found to be necessary. The committee consists of Messrs. Torley and Larimer. Mr. Wilson, President, and Mr. McIlray of the Commission were also present. The Chief Engineer presented a charge against the foreman of the company for not promptly reporting the difficulty as required by the rules. The members of the company were examined by the committee as to the occurrence and as to the enforcement of the rules of the Commission. Mr. Steel, the foreman, stated that at a visit of the Chief on Thursday, just before noon, he told him, the Chief, of the occurrence; that he thought that there had been some trouble the previous night, but it did not amount to much. Mr. White instructed him to report in writing, but he had neglected to do so, being busy.

After hearing all the statements, the committee discharged Mr. Wunderlich, who struck Sweeny, and suspended all the other members of the company for thirty days. In addition to this suspension, the foreman was fined fifteen dollars. Other firemen will be placed in charge by the Chief to-day.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A JUROR.

He is Summoned Before the Bar of the Court for an Explanation.

We have already stated that the jury in the case of the Tenth Bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., tried before Judge Kirkpatrick last week, had failed to agree and were discharged; "and thereby hangs a tale." It was stated, when the jury came in, that one of the twelve, Mr. John G. Dodge, had asserted, in the jury room, that his mind had been made up before he was sworn; that he had received his law from Judge White; and that nothing could induce him to change his mind. It was also intimated that eleven were in favor of finding for the defendants, while Dodge was out as an obstinate opinion. The nature of things caused some excitement and no little uneasiness to Judge White, who had not spoken to any of the jurors in regard to the case.

Yesterday morning, when the list of jurors was called, all the Judges were present, and Mr. Dodge was requested to come before the bar, but did not answer. Judge White then mentioned what had happened, and in order to prevent any misunderstanding and to disabuse the minds of the jurors in the case, as to his having given Mr. Dodge certain views contrary to those expressed by his brother, Kirkpatrick, before whom the case was tried, explained the matter, and made a brief reference to a charge which he (Judge White) had delivered in one of the Moorhead, Adams & Co. cases, tried several days before, which charge had been published in the Legal Journal. However this might be Judge White said that Mr. Dodge had had no conversation with him.

Judge Kirkpatrick then stated the circumstances connected with the charge to the jury in their coming in for additional instructions; the answer to the question asked; their return to their room; and their locations as regards six o'clock in the evening, when one of the jurors, Mr. Halpin, stated that there was no use for the Court to keep the jury together any longer, as one of the jurors was finally and emphatically declined to participate in the deliberations. This jury had freely announced to his companions that he had made up his mind before he was sworn; that he had not at all, and he further stated that he had got his law from Judge White. His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, then directed the jury to retire, while he and Judge White conferred. They, not only 'other Judge of this Court in the city, trust in God, and use the weapon of prayer with faith, "the shield of Christian," quench all against it." There may be obstacles in our way, but we can overcome them.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Discussion on the Penn Avenue Act.

The Settlement with the National Bank.

The Water Works Engines—The Police Force—Concerning the Mayor's Office—Other Interesting Business.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon, when business was transacted as given below:

SELECT COUNCIL.

President Gross occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting.

Mr. J. H. Jones presented his credentials as member from the Eighteenth ward, vice David Kirk resigned. The credentials were accepted, and Mr. Jones was sworn in.

A resolution that it shall be the duty of the City Attorney to appear on behalf of policemen who are sued for actions done in the discharge of their duties, was passed finally.

Special Meeting of the Temperance Alliance.

An ordinance for an iron gutter across High street. Passed.

Petition for a modification of the proposed new grade on Locust street. Received.

Mr. Rees. Report of the Market Committee, heretofore published. Accepted and filed.

Mr. McCandless. Petition for public lamps on Churchill street, also for lamps on Union street. Referred.

Also, communication from the Board of Health calling attention to the improper sanitary condition of a portion of the Twenty-fifth ward, and recommending the construction of public sewers. Referred to the Sewers Committee.

Mr. Harrison. Petition for the establishment of grade on Ridge street. Referred.

THE WATER WORKS ENGINES.

Mr. Breed. Petition to open, grade and pave Brady street. Referred.

Also the following ordinance:

WHEREAS, The Water Works of the city of Allegheny have had erected a pair of engines for its construction and design to the engines now under contract for our new Water Works, and said engines are now about ready for use; therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five, three from Select and two from Common Council, be appointed, who, upon obtaining permission from the city of Allegheny in relation to their engines, shall be authorized and empowered to institute a test of the "duty" of the new engines of the Allegheny City Water Works, and also of the engine now in operation at the lower basin in this city, with authority to employ sworn experts.

Resolved, That the Water Committee be instructed to suspend work on the new engines now being constructed for the Pittsburgh Water Works until such test be completed, and the results reported to Councils.

Mr. Breed moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. McCarthy moved to lay upon the table and was seconded by Mr. Laufman.

Mr. Breed withdrew his motion to adopt and the paper was laid over.

Mr. Watson, petition of G. Soy relative to Howley street. Referred to Street Committee.